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Columbus Journal.

Columbus, Nebr.

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WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1904.

FRANK E. ARBET, Editor.

RENEWALS—The date possible your name on our paper, or transfer thereof to what time your subscription is paid. This Journal shows that the date has been received up to Jan. 1, 1905. Failure to pay, after that date, will be considered as a renewal, and will be charged accordingly.

DEPARTMENTS—Responsible subscribers will continue to receive this journal until the date is notified by letter to discontinue, when all arrears must be paid. If you do not wish the Journal continued for another year after the time paid for has expired, you should previously notify us to discontinue it.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When entering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their old as well as their new address.

Republican Tickets.

NATIONAL.

President—**THEODORE ROOSEVELT.**
Vice-President—**CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.**

Presidential Electors—

F. A. BARTON, Pawnee.
A. C. SMITH, Douglas.
A. C. ABBOTT, Dodge.
T. L. NORVAL, Seward.
W. P. HALL, Phelps.
M. A. BROWN, Buffalo.
H. E. WILSON, Lancaster.
J. C. ROBINSON, Douglas.

STATE.

United States Senator—**ELMER J. BURKETT.**
Governor—**J. H. MICKLEY.**
Lieutenant Governor—**E. G. MCGILTON.**
Secretary of State—**A. GALUSHA.**
Auditor—**E. M. SEARLE, JR.**
Treasurer—**PETER MORTENSEN.**
Superintendent—**J. L. MCBRIEN.**
Attorney General—**NORMAN BROWN.**
Land Commissioner—**H. M. EATON.**

CONGRESSIONAL.

Congressman, Third District—**J. J. MC CARTHY.**
Legislative.

Senator—**HUGH HUGHES.**
Representative—**JOSEPH HENGGLER.**
Floor Representative—**FRED L. HOARE.**

County.

Attorney—**R. W. HOBART.**
Supervisors.
Dist. 6 and 7—**O. C. SHANNON.**
Dist. 4—**JOHN SWANSON.**
Dist. 5—**EMIL SCHEM.**
Dist. 3—**FRED DASSENBOCK.**

PUT IT BACK.

"It shall be the duty of the county board in each county to cause to be published at the close of each annual regular or special meeting of the board a brief statement of the proceedings thereof in one newspaper of general circulation published in the county and also their proceedings upon the qualification of the assessment roll, provided, that no publication in a newspaper shall be required unless the same can be done at an expense not exceeding one-third of the legal rate for advertising notices.

"In counties in this state where a newspaper is published in German and said newspaper has a regular daily, tri-weekly or weekly circulation of 1000 copies or more and it shall be proven by the affidavit of the publisher or foreman thereof to the board of county commissioners that the said paper has such a circulation, it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to have published in said newspaper a report of all the proceedings of said board of commissioners."

(For the information of the editor of the Telegram, we will explain that we copied the above from a volume of the compiled statutes of Nebraska in the library of Judge Post and Col. Whitmoyer, and not that of our "personal manager." Our "personal manager" Mr. Hoare, has been reading the Telegram for several years, and has been relying on that organ of reform to keep him informed as to violations of the law. He therefore did not know there was such a law, nor that the reform sheet was getting more spoils from the violation of that law than any other paper in Platte county, until he read it in his "personal organ.")

This is the law. We ask taxpayers to read it. It provides unmistakably for a certain legal rate. The law is violated in Platte county. Five democratic newspapers, including the Biene, are receiving 25 per cent more than the legal rate. The Telegram gets more of the spoils than any other because it does the printing for the rest, and gets pay for it. And yet the Telegram reads to the Journal's charge as "amusing" and says it is a dispute between the two "German newspapers."

The Journal has no quarrel with the Biene nor with any other paper in Platte county. The editors of these papers are our personal friends, as are the members of the board of supervisors. It is not a personal matter. It is simply a question of law. The board of supervisors have exceeded their legal rights.

The Biene, as a "German newspaper" is not entitled to the rate fixed by law for newspapers printed in a "foreign language," because it has not qualified under that law, by making an affidavit of 1500 circulation. The Biene is therefore in the same boat with the other democratic papers. It has the same right to a part of the legal rate as all the other papers, no more, no less. The law provides for the publication of the proceedings in "one newspaper of general circulation." The "one" designated can divide the legal rate as it wishes.

The Telegram and the Biene, instead of attempting to deny that they are partners in taking illegal spoils, are trying to prejudice the Germans against the Journal. They would make the Germans believe the Journal is trying to prevent the further publication of the proceedings in German.

Do the editors of these papers mean to say they will not publish the proceedings unless they are paid an illegal rate? The Journal publishes them, not only without pay, but with great expense of time and labor to get for ourselves the copy that is furnished free to our democratic brethren.

Are these democratic papers endowed with certain divine qualities of superiority that refuse to do without illegal pay the work that the Journal does free of charge?

We make no personal charges against the members of the board of supervisors. They doubtless believe that the "reform" organ, the Telegram, would have exposed them long ago if they were not acting according to law, and simply followed custom without giving the matter serious thought.

But the "reform organ" probably needed the money to "tip" the waiter in the Jacksonian club or to buy milk for the "kitty," and thought it would be easy, if the fraud were discovered, to shift the burden to the broad shoulders of the little German editor.

The question is up to the voters. If you return the same supervisors, will you ask them whether they will continue to violate the law, now that they know it? Or will you vote for republican supervisors? In conclusion, in order to make ourselves understood, let us say that if republican supervisors are elected and they see fit to designate the Journal the official paper, or if the present supervisors are re-elected, and they see fit to designate the Journal the official paper, we will if they think advisable divide the legal rate—not five-fourths of the legal rate, however—with the Biene and any other democratic papers designated by them. If the Journal is not so designated, we will keep right on, as we have in the past, giving our readers, without pay, the supervisors' proceedings.

It seems imperative that some action should be taken by the legislature providing for a better method of levying and collecting the revenue necessary for the proper conduct of the governmental affairs of the state. The imperfections and laxity of the provisions of the present law for levying and collecting taxes to meet the current expenditures, and the still greater laxity in enforcing these imperfect provisions of law, have brought us face to face with conditions of affairs that render it impossible to conduct the business of the state without such embarrassment, needless sacrifice, and ever increasing floating indebtedness.—Governor Silas A. Holcomb in his message to the legislature, January 7, 1897.

"The inequalities resulting from the present construction and enforcement of the revenue law relating to assessment and taxation is agitating the minds of the people. Immediate legislation is demanded."—Auditor J. F. Cornell (fusion) in his report for 1903.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

The democratic Harper's Weekly is much ruffled because of a letter which has been addressed to Judge Parker by Dr. De Stowell, prohibition candidate for president. The ruffled doctor seems to be blessed with a certain sense of humor, and he invites Mr. Parker to accompany him on a "joint stumping tour up Salt River". By way of explanation, he proceeds: "Though I have not had the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, yet, in view of our being travellers toward the same goal, which at the best but one of the numerous candidates can reach this year, and in view, further, of the possibility that both you and I may miss the mark and that "misery loves company," I am sure you will pardon the seeming impertinence of this communication.

The fact that a man is a prohibitionist, and thereby loses his vote, does not necessarily imply that he also loses his political judgment. Mr. Swallow has very evidently perceived the drift of stumps.

As for Mr. Parker, here is offered him an opportunity. Since his entry into the lime light, Mr. Parker has stood as a type of the commonplace. His every act has emphasized his eminent and conspicuous mediocrity. And, worse yet, he is brought by his position into constant comparison with a man of most pronounced and vigorous personality. Here is his chance to perpetuate his name in history. Let him break the apron strings, repudiate Hill, Gorman and Belmont, cheerfully and openly accept Mr. Swallow's invitation, and say to the world: "I, Alton B. Parker, being of sound mind and body, do hereby acknowledge that I am in the same class with Mr. Swallow, Mr. Deband and Mr. Watson, and that I have the same show of being elected president as any one of these gentlemen. I realize that I am put up as a figurehead, merely to hold the old party together in some sort of shape until the next campaign, when Mr. Hill or Mr. Bryan may profit by my sacrifice. I realize that I haven't the chance of a snowball in Ecuador. Everybody else knows this, and why shouldn't I? I realize that Theodore Roosevelt is the greatest man alive. He will be elected by the greatest popular vote in our history and the good Lord knows he ought to be."

It would be a great stroke. It would make Mr. Parker famous. Will he seize the opportunity? Quiet sake?

MICKY AND THE TRAVELLING MEN.

Columbus Nebraska, October 12, 1904.
Governor J. H. MICKLEY,
Lincoln, Neb.

Dear Sir:

Will you please state for publication whether you ever referred to the travelling men as a "set of bums" or whether you ever made any similarly slighting reference to them; and if you ever made any reference to them whatever, will you state as nearly as possible what you did say?

This request is prompted by a report that is being more or less generally circulated among the travelling men of Nebraska for the purpose of securing your defeat.

Please return this letter with your answer. Yours very truly,
F. H. ABBOTT.

October 13, 1904.
Columbus, Nebraska.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 12th instant was received in my absence. In reply to your inquiry will say that I have never referred to the travelling men as a "set of bums," nor have I ever made any reference to them as an organization that could, in any way, be construed as derogatory. My relations with them, in every way, have been very pleasant and I have never even thought of them in a slighting manner.

Yours very truly,
JOHN H. MICKLEY.

MOSES AND AARON.

"He (Aaron) shall be to thee (Moses) instead of a mouth and thou shalt be to him instead of God." Exodus IV, 16.

Bryan with characteristic modesty says that he is the Aaron and Parker is the Moses of democracy. In other words he is Parker "instead of a mouth" and Parker is to him "instead of God." For the way Bryan has turned his back on the principles for which he contended for a decade there can be no doubt that Parker is to him a God, but since the Norfolk speech there is much room to doubt whether Bryan is willing to concede that he is to him instead of a mouth.

But the relation of Bryan to Parker bears some analogy to that of Aaron to Moses. The face of Moses was set against idolatry but while he was on the mountain in communion with the true God, Aaron was down among the people fashioning and worshipping the golden calf. The Parker democrats no doubt see a similarity in the conduct of Bryan at the present time. Bible students will remember that neither Moses nor Aaron was permitted to enter the promised lands, which strengthens the likeness of Parker and Bryan to the two biblical characters.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Rural free delivery had its origin under the Harrison administration, and Postmaster General Wanamaker was its "father." He proposed and established the first experimental route. When the Democrats came into power, under President Cleveland, they did everything possible to kill rural free delivery; in fact, they absolutely refused to expend any of the \$10,000 Congressional appropriation for its establishment, and Postmaster General Bissell and William, in their annual reports, did their utmost to discredit it. President Cleveland also threw cold water on it in a hostile message to Congress. When McKinley became President, rural free delivery was pushed to the front as a Republican policy. This policy has been continued under President Roosevelt until now there are about 27,000 routes in operation.

During Congressman McCarthy's term the number of rural delivery routes in this district has, through his efforts, been increased from 40 to 165. Farmers, do you believe in Rural Free Delivery? If you do, you will join the friends of the system, Roosevelt and McCarthy.

You All Know Him.

"As a whole we believe the law to be a good one, and to have been framed with the object of reaching all property in the state and to impose upon all taxable property its due share of the public burden. That it may fail in some instances does not require us to condemn it as a whole."—CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN J. SULLIVAN OF COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA ON THE REPUBLICAN REVENUE LAW.

STORY OF OUR STATE DEBT.

Following is a record of the state debt as taken from the state auditor's books:

Nov. 30, 1890.....	\$ 582,946.05
" 1892.....	728,795.63
" 1894.....	477,823.75
" 1896.....	1,936,389.86
" 1898.....	1,371,684.01
Jan. 2, 1901.....	1,705,689.40

In the case of the last balance, the fiscal year really ended November 30, 1900, but the account is carried forward to January 2, 1901, as that was the last day of Fusion administration and shows the condition in which they left the state debt when they went out of office.

In other words, at the beginning of Mr. Poynter's administration, the state debt was \$1,571,684.01 and at the close of his administration amounted to \$1,765,689.40, an increase during his two years of \$194,215.39. But this is not all, when the Fusion administration went out of office, they left us a legacy in the shape of deficiency bill amounting to \$149,112.05 which we had to pay. This amount added to the increase of \$194,215.39, shows Poynter's administration of \$343,327.44. That is, the state debt on January 2, 1901, at the close of the Fusion administration, instead of being \$1,765,689.40, as shown by warrants unpaid, was in reality \$1,915,011.45, showing an increase in two years of \$248,327.44, as above stated. The debt on September 1 of this year was \$2,088,210.66. The difference between this and the last amount given above is the amount of the debt at the close of the Fusion administration is \$168,229.11.

This is to say, while the Fusionists, during their last two years, increased the debt \$343,000 in round numbers, during nearly four years of Republican administration the debt has been increased only \$168,000 in round numbers.

You will notice that during the biennium beginning January 1, 1891, the state debt increased over \$200,000. During these years Boyd was governor and all state institutions were in the hands of Democrats and Populists.

During the next biennium, from January 1, 1893 to 1895, the debt decreased over \$200,000, and during these years Cronson was governor and all state institutions were in the hands of Republicans. During the next biennium, from 1895 to 1897, there is an enormous increase in the debt. During these two years Holcomb was governor and all state institutions were in the hands of the Fusionists. Of course the Fusionists cannot be charged with this enormous increase inasmuch as it is due in a considerable measure to the Bartley defalcation. The suspense account at that time was 765,000 in round numbers. This included the Bartley defalcation and the amounts lost in broken banks. During the biennium from January 1, 1897, to January 1, 1899, there was a considerable reduction in the debt.

During these years Holcomb was governor and the Fusionists in charge of all state institutions, but during these years the Fusionists cannot claim full credit for the reduction because Bartley turned over \$336,000 in round numbers in cash, which was applied at once to the reduction of the debt. During the biennium from January 1, 1899 to January 1, 1901, as I have stated above, the debt increased from \$1,571,684.01 to \$1,915,011.45,—that is to say an increase of \$343,000 in round numbers during the two years. During these two years Poynter was governor and the Fusionists in control of all departments of the state administration.

READ THIS.

The following letter was received by a Columbus travelling man. It explains itself:

Democratic National Committee headquarters, Century Building, No 1 West 24th St.

New York, Sept. 30th, 1904.

Dear Sir:—It has been asserted again and again by Republican organs that Mr. Roosevelt has all the business men of the country with him this year. You will perform an important service to the party if you will do your utmost to disprove this by talking earnestly with every commercial farmer or business man who may call upon you for orders, and show them that you are for Parker and Davis.

Commercial travelers are the most powerful propagandists in a campaign. Within the next ten days we will have asked 20,000 democratic merchants and manufacturers, whom commercial travelers call upon, to do this same thing. These travelers will carry the news from city to town telling their customers, comrades and the people they meet how the business men are with Parker and Davis. The effect will be magnetic, and you will be performing as I say a most important service to the party. If you will report your experiences to these headquarters it will be valuable information and will go far to give us a correct idea of the trend of sentiment.

Please invite commercial travelers for call on you to fill up one of the enclosed applications, and when you have come filled up mail them to me.

Yours very truly,
William Hago,
Secretary, National Committee of Democratic Business Men.

"Except in the matters pointed out with regard to the method of assessing and taxing insurance companies, we believe the law to be not only fair to the tax payer, but one admirably adapted to the equitable distribution of the burden of taxation among the property owners of the state."—From the opinion of Judge Duffy, fusion commissioner of the Supreme court.

CIGARETTES AND TRUANCY.

The truant officer employed by the board of education of Columbus to enforce compliance with the compulsory education law finds a close relation between cigarettes and truancy. The boys who play "hookie" in also cases out of ten, are found to be "cigarette fiends."

The parent of a fourteen-year old boy were visited by the truant officer a few days ago, and notified that his boy would be forced to attend school. The next day the boy was seen on one of the residence streets smoking a cigarette and teaching two younger boys how to roll and light cigarettes. The youngest boy was not more than seven years old. The oldest boy was asked if he bought the cigarette wrappers and tobacco himself. He replied in the affirmative. When asked "Who sold them to you?" he said, "Oh I won't give 'em away." Then he was asked why he was not in school and he said "Oh, I don't like to go to school, and I'll be d— if I'll go if I don't have to." This is only one example out of many that could be given. As many as a dozen boys in west Columbus have been seen to assemble in barns to smoke cigarettes.

These boys are all of school age, and some of them from the best homes in Columbus. The Journal calls the attention of the public to this matter not for the purpose of realizing or delivering a lecture on the use of tobacco. Many men smoke without apparent harm. But it is established by observation, by experience, and by expert medical authority, that cigarettes blunt the intellect, dwarf the body, weaken the vital organs and degrade the morale, especially of young boys in the formative period of life. And it is universally true that boys who smoke cigarettes dislike school and very rarely keep up their grades.

In view of these facts, it is as much the concern of the community to keep boys from the use of cigarettes as it is to force them to attend school. If the community is justified in enforcing a compulsory education law on the ground of public policy, it is certainly warranted on the same ground, in enforcing the law on our statute books which forbids the sale of cigarettes to minors under eighteen years of age. And if the community will enforce its anti-cigarette law to a large extent save the expense of enforcing the compulsory education law, and it will save the physical, intellectual and moral health of the boys at the same time.

The tobacco dealer who sells cigarettes to boys, or the degenerate individual who buys cigarettes and gives them to boys in violation of law, should be prosecuted to the limit.

This question should receive serious consideration on the part of Columbus parents. We have not overdrawn conditions as they exist. We stand ready to prove even more than we have asserted. And we stand ready to do our small part in supporting the Board of Education if they see fit to begin enforcing the compulsory education law by making an example of the tobacco dealers in Columbus, who are violating the anti-cigarette law.

COLUMBIANS.

Even so pretensions a publication as Pella Opinion says "politely":

Edicated people should get out of the pernicious habit of saying "gotten." The participle of "get" is "got."

If everybody would cut out all talk which is calculated to give pain to others, or to glory in the misfortune of others, spoken language would come near falling to pieces. And the foregoing does not apply exclusively to women, either.

The worthy Professor Triggs of Rockefeller University has won out in the second round of his fight with the New York Sun. He is mighty sorry to hear it. This is the gentleman who takes advantage of his connection with a semi-educational institution to invent a new vocabulary but with the stipulation that it must always be complimentary. Some of us may not have seen a sample of the Triggs English. He believes colloquial usage should be incorporated into the written usage. Here is the way he might write the first line of "Thanatopsis":

The guy that likes the woods and skies and such can talk to them, and it's a mortal cinch that they'll talk back in several kinds of lines. We've staked out and poured a few Manhattan inside his tank, and he's like a king, and he's mighty sorry to hear it. He's the gentleman who takes advantage of his connection with a semi-educational institution to invent a new vocabulary but with the stipulation that it must always be complimentary. Some of us may not have seen a sample of the Triggs English. He believes colloquial usage should be incorporated into the written usage. Here is the way he might write the first line of "Thanatopsis":

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